JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN, W. CORNER OF PULTON AND MASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENIVA

NIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway .- WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM -- JOCKO-FLYING TRAFECT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway. - REFUENED NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Sr. MARC-GAN

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - MACARRITY, OR THE

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. Fourteenth street and Sith avenue.—OPERL, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCRET AND EQUIPMENTALISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-GEN TON THUMB-CON, NOTT-LEARNED SELL, HAPPY FAMILY, &C., at an hours, Wipow of Parkeno, afternoon and

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETRIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, AC. - DOUBLE REPORT ROOM. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGE, DANCES, AC.—UNION ARRY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 615 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 583 Broadway. -- Open daily from 10 A. M. ull 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, August 14, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The intelligence from General McClellan's army which we publish to-day contains nothing of vital importance, if we except the correspondence between the rebel commander and the General-in-Chief relative to repudiation of paroles and oaths of allegiance. The language of the rebel General Lee's communications is considered by General Halleck to be "couched in language exceedingly insulting to the government of the United States," and he has therefore "declined to receive them." They were, therefore, returned unanswered, except as above quoted.

Further particulars of the recent movements of General Pope's army have been received. General Buford has sent in an official report of his pursuit and partial engagement with the rebels. He states "the flight of the enemy after Saturday's fight was most precipitate and in great confusion." He further reports "the enemy has had the benefit of a hard rain which puts high water between the

Morgan, the guerilla chieftain, is reported as having crossed the Cumberland river and entered Kentucky with eight hundred men. Louisville is almost wild with excitement, the war meetings being largely and enthusiastically attended. Seventy thousand dollars bounty was unanimously voted for at the meeting held on the evening of the 12th inst.

The Memphis Bulletin has a report of the capture of Baton Rouge, and states that the rebel ram Arkansas, although delayed, had arrived in front of that place on the evening of the day of battle; that she immediately assailed our fleet, destroying two vessels, damaging two others and driving the rest away. Breckinridge has already officially reported the destruction of the ram before she had reached that city, and, therefore, we may safely believe that the advices "from reliable sources" are merely founded on the news previously received here.

The intelligence of the capture of Eaton Rouge by the rebels is not so positive as would appear at first sight. Breekinridge's despatch is dated ten miles from the city, which would hardly be the case had he captured it. He may have defeated our army, and even killed General Williams (a sketch of whom we give to-day), but as the Union gunboats are on the river in front of the place, there is still some probability that, in fact, the Union forces hold possession thereof.

A curious article appears in the Richmond Examiner relative to England and foreign intervention. We republish it among our Southern intel-

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Paris Monds, commenting on a statistical work just issued from the Ministry of Public Instruction in France, on the subject of suicides, offers some very sensible suggestions concerning self-destruction. It says that the increase of suicides in France is awful to contemplate. In the space of thirty-two years, from 1827 to 1859 inclusively, 92,662 suicides have been committed in France, being an average of 1855 in the year. The maleides of mules, which have only been kept ference is only to be explained by the fact that the religious sentiment operates more powerfully on women than on men. It is proved by the official returns that the most religious provinces present the fewest suicides, and that the properion of suicides increases as we approach Paris, where it attains the maximum. Old age, even. does not seem to allay the furor of self-destruc tion; the proportion constantly increases from childhood to the age of eighty, when it begins to

The armaments for Mexico are going on in France with great activity, and a great number of vessels are being prepared for the service. The Sixty-seventh and Ninety-fifth regiments, with battalions of 1,000 men each, are on their march for Toulon. The steam frigate Vanbap, which was in the first category of the reserve, is now being fitted out as a transport. The Gomer has been recalled from the coast of Italy for the same purpose, and is to transfer her artiflery and crew to the Cacique, ordered to the waters of Civita Vecchia.

At latest dates there were several infantry regiments, with detachments of engineers and artillery, awaiting embarkation at Cherbourg, for the Mexican expedition. The transports Ulm, Tourville, Breslau, Ville de Bordeaux, Ville de Lyon, Tilsit, Duquesne, and the frigates Orenoque, Ewre, Ardeche, Jura and Allier were all ready to sail with troops for Vera Cruz. The frigate Napoleon was

also arming, to sail for New York. General Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, late Captain General of the Island of Cuba, has been appointed Spanish Minister Extraordinary to Paris. and had a royal audience with Queen Isabella previous to his departure for his new scene of labors. A letter from Fort de France, Martinique, dated

he 10th of July, and addressed to the Pays, of pire City.

Paris, save that the sick and wounded French solliers sent from Mexico to that island were progressing favorably at that time, and that, in consequence of the great salubrity of the climate, most of the invalids were preparing to rejoin their friends in Mexico.

The "copporhead" democrats of Maine will meet in State Convention to-day, at Portland, to nominate a condidate for Governor. This faction was formerly in the train of John C. Breekinridge; but when that arch traitor deserted them they were for a while numbered among the lost tribes, until they were discovered by Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, by whom they were reorganized and pet again in working order. They number in the State from fifteen to twenty thousand. There is already one candidate for Gover nor in the field-General Charles D. Jameson-no minated by the Union wing of the party, and ome of the "copperheads," it is reperted, are anxious to endorse him, and thus unite the party.

The Legislature of Kentucky will meet to-day in extra session, by order of Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the State. The members of both houses are nearly all Union men; but as it is well known that the Executive is a rebel masked battery, and that hordes of guerillas, headed by the notorious Morgan and other rebel chieftains, are in close proximity to the seat of government in Kentucky, it behooves our generals in that section to have an eye to the movements of this Legislature. It has been represent. ed that attempts will be made to overawe the Union members and force them to do the bidding of Breckinridge, Buckner and the Governor, and if possible to carry the State out of the Union. Some curiosity will be manifested to see the message of that old traitor Magoffin.

The famous Massachusetts Sixth regiment has determined again to volunteer for the nine months call. It was this regiment that cut its way through Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, when the national capital was threatened by the

The soldiers of Indiana will not be allowed to vote at the October election, as the constitution declares that all persons entitled to vote must do o in the township in which they reside.

The first quota of Connecticut (7,145) is filled, and there is reported to be a rush on the second. Commodore Foote was recognized on board the Camden and Amboy Railroad boat on Monday afternoon, and the passengers, by continuous cheering, forced him to make a short speech. There are volunteers enough in Camp Curtin

Pennsylvania, to form twelve full regiments. Senator Jim Lane has divided Kansas into two military districts, and appointed a couple of noted abolitionists as recruiting commissioners to raise nigger regiments.

Senator Joseph A. Wright is stumping Indiana on the war question, and probably with a slight leaning towards the Union State ticket. His appointments run through the month of August. Nearly two hundred shedaddlers were hunted out of the ship Zered, which sailed from Philadel-

phia for Londonderry on Tuesday. All the employes of the Philadelphia Gas Works have been required by a resolution of the Board of Trustees to take the oath of allegiance.

The oath of allegiance was administered to another lot of three hundred prisoners in Fort Delaware on Sunday last. They were all released

and went their way rejoicing.

The War Department has decided that all persons who have furnished substitutes previous to the draft must take their chance in the draft

A Philadelphia paper says that the captain of the steamboat John Brooks, formerly of the New York and Bridgeport line, was arrested on Monday, on the charge of using seditious language. It is in evidence that he was abusive to the sick, wounded and dying soldiers, calling them a lot of thieves, &c.

Up to the present time more than fourteen thousand residents of the city of New York have filed at the County Clerk's office claims of exemption, from various causes-over age, general debility, gout, asthma, non-citizenship, Jack Falstaffism, "willing to kill, but yet afraid to fight," short sight, wear, legs, bad kidneys, and "the thousand other ills that flesh is heir to." It is considered that the "Exempt Brigade" will be very numerous-

The Wissahickon bridge, belonging to the Norstown Railroad Company, and the large woollen factory standing near it, about a mile from Manayunk, Pennsylvania, were destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Less about \$50,000.

The number of emigrants landed here last week The balance of the commutation fund to the credit of the Emigration Commissioners at present is \$14.674.

Stocks were egain buoyant yesterday, the advance eing equal to I a 11/2 per cent in the Eries, Galena, Illi nois Central and the other active railway shares. Up to the latest hour in the day bids came into the street for stocks, and the brokers were kept unusually busy. Gov. ernment sixes were much wanted at par. Gold and exchange were also higher; the former sold at 114½; the latter was held by the bankers at 126½. Money was very abundant at 3 a 4 per cent. The Sub-Treasury received over \$400,000 on deposit at 4 per cent.

The cotton market was firm yesterday with sales of 200 a 400 bales, closing stiff on the basis of \$250. a 450. for middling uplands. Flour was in moderate demand, but rather firmer for common grades of State and Western brands, while medium qualities and extras were unwhite common and mediam grades were dull and ne-glected. Corn was rather firmer, especially for prime unlities, which were scarce, while inferior was in good 57c. a 58c. Pork was steady and in fair demand, with sales of mess at \$11 25 a \$11 37%, and of prime at 50 87% a \$10. Sugars were dirmer, and the auction sale of New Orleans established an advance of Mc. a Mc. over the prices current the day before, and \$40, over t tion. The remainder were Cubas. The sales also include: Rio was sold Tuesday afternoon at 21/10., and 1,600 do old yesterday at 22 Mc. Freights were firmer, especially for grain to Liverpool, to which port wheat was ungaged at 11 %d. in bulk, and 12d. in ships' begs. Floor was at

RECRUITING TOUR OF GENERAL SICKLES-THE SPIRIT OF THE STATE.-General Sickles has just returned from a recruiting tour in the western part of this State, along the line of the Erie Railroad, and reports great success in his mission and great enthusiasm for the war. He says that the State, with the exception of New York city, will have furnished more than its quota before the appointed time of the 300,000 volunteers called for. The reason why volunteering has not been so successful in the city is that in the raising of the 75,000 men called for by the President in the beginning of the war, and the half a million of men subsequently voted by Congress, New York city did far more than its share. Recruiting for the army, too, during the last year has been chiefly done in this city. Then, on account of want of employment here, owing to the stagnation of business arising from the war, a large portion of the population removed to other localities. But, now that Archbishop Hughes has taken so decided a stand for the good cause as he has done at Dublin and Cork, and that the church is throwing her weight in the scale of the Union. there is every reason to believe that the volunteering will receive a new impetus in New Phillips, called to account for playing the same York, and that the Irish alone will fill up more | game? The only difference in the offence that than half of the quota demanded from the Em-

Push On the War.

The additional and eminently satisfactory particulars which we have published concerning the late battle at Cedar Mountain and its results, culminating in the flight of Stonewall Jackson, and in the vigorous pursuit of his forces by the cavalry and artiflery of General Pope, will settle all doubts as to whether this late battle was a Union victory or defeat. As we have claimed from the first, and from a simple common sense and honest view of the facts reported, we have gained the victory, and a

victory, too, of the highest importance. From the same malignant spirit, however, against General Pope, which they have along betrayed towards General McClellan, and every other officer who gives the cause of the Union precedence over the cause of negro emancipation, several of our city contemporaries, so late as yesterday morning pronounced the result a Union defeat, and ventilated their superior military wisdom very much to the preju. dice of General Pope and his army. How was it, they inquired, that General Banks, with his seven thousand men, was entrapped by twenty thousand of the enemy, and why was it that the columns of General McDowell and General Sigel were so far in the rear that they did not reach the scene of action until the battle was over? Of course, our would-be military critics jump to the conclusion that the whole affair was badly managed by General Pope, if not by General Banks, in persisting in his efforts to dislodge the rebels from their strong position after he had discovered that at the very point which he had chosen for his assault they were massed, under cover of the jungle, as three to

But it appears that General Banks was sent forward as on a reconnoissance, and that, sheltered as the enemy were by the densely wooded mountain sides which they occupied, the only way to ascertain their exact locality or their strength was to stir them up. In view of a reconnoissance, the supporting columns of McDowell and Sigel were sufficiently near for the protection of General Banks; for, under ordinary circumstances, if brought into this collision with a superior force of the enemy, he would have fallen back towards the main body of the army. But in this case the ground in the immediate presence of the enemy afforded too good a position for General Banks to be abandoned. He therefore resolved to hold it, trusting to the main body of the army to come to his support in season to secure this position and to dislodge

the enemy; and all this has been done. We accordingly accept the battle and its results as altogether satisfactory, and as betraving no want of precaution on the part of General Pope and no lack of sound discretion on the part of General Banks. We accept the result as a most important one-as a success substantially settling the question of the capabilities of the army of General Pope to cope with that of Stonewall Jackson. Nay, more, we conclude from this experimental battle that the forward movement of Jackson towards Washington has been arrested, and that he has commenced a retrograde march which will be followed up by General Pope. We hope and trust, however, that we shall hear of no more battles in which the rebel forces can be set down as three or four times our own in point of numbers. We have had quite enough of this sort of warfare, and we expect General Halleck to see that there is an end of it.

While the aggregate armed forces of the rebellion were of late nearly equal or even twothirds of our own, it was almost impossible to meet them at every point with an equal force, considering the numerous points requiring a special military force around our grand encircling lines of occupation of three thousand miles in extent by land and sea. At this time last August we had conquered nothing from the rebellion except some of its strongholds in Western Virginia and the forts of Hatterns Inlet; but since then we have recovered Missouri, Arkausas, substantially; Southern Kengreater part of Eastern Virginia, including Norfolk: nearly the whole of the extensive seaboard and inland sound region of North Carolina, important portions of the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, including Pensacola; portions of Alabama and Mississippi. the most important portion of Louisiana, including New Orleans, and the whole line of the Mississippi river from Cairo to the Gulf. These extensive conquests, involving the military occupation of numerous cities. towns, forts and other military stations, had drawn so largely upon our army, in addition to the casualties of war, that not until it was almost too late was the government, by the recent terrible battles near Richmond, aroused to the necessity of immediate and heavy reinforcements fresh from the people.

But now there is no longer any excuse for meeting the rebels at any point with inferior numbers, especially in Virginia. By the end of the present week there will be a new enrolnent of three lamired thousand volunteers at a draft upon the militia. Here we have positive assurances of success. The rebellion will be put down. Within the last fortnight the prospect before us has changed from doubt and despondency to confidence and enthusiasm among our loyal States and people, because of these late efficient and energetic war measures of the government. Under these encouraging measures we have the reinforcements already raised to enable the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia to move forward in irresistible strength upon the rebel capital, and the country expects that General Halleck will draw upon these three hundred thousand new volunteers accordingly, and without delay.

It is prejudicial to our good cause abroad, and gives a false idea of the comparative strength of this rebellion, to be over and over again compelled to confess our inferiority of forces in this, that and the other important battle. The great secret of successful war is this superfority of numbers at the right time and place. We have the numbers, and we rely upon General Halleck to use them on every occasion henceforward in an overwhelming pressure upon the enemy.

TREASON CLIMATIC.—General Butler has suppressed the New Orleans Picayune for speaking disrespectfully of the national government and the Union generals. Why are not the Trihome and the Post, with their coadjutor Wendell we can see is that here at the North it is doing

The Retreat of Stonewall Jackson-Now | the Sou h, under the lightant rule of Butter, it | and finally came off conqueror and the leading can work but little harm. Is treason purely climatic? This uneven monner of dealing with it would lead to the inference that the region in which it is uttered gives it its complexion of

Strength of Nanolcon's Army During the

French Revolution. A morning paper noted for looking at facts and events through a fog, and drawing opposite conclusions from the public generally, has just been parading before its readers immense figures purporting to be the strength of the French army under Napoleon, with the view of endeavoring through this means to prove that it is not necessary for our government to issue paper money to successfully prosecute the war. Its writers are evidently not very well versed in historical facts, or else maliciously take this course to destroy confidence in our government. Thus, they put down the strength of the French army in 1813 at about one million, and also assert that it was increased by drafting that year nearly a million more, and with this enormous force Napoleon conducted his operations by refusing to permit the issue of paper money, and at the close of the long war the national debt of France was only two hundred and fifty millions, all of which statements are It is a well known fact that the policy of

Napoleon was always to fill up his armies and

support them from the nation that he conquered, or, in other words, make war maintain war. His only provision for food and funds was in levying contributions upon the country that he conquered and invaded. At no one time during the long war of the French Revolution did France have over eight hundred and fifty thousand men in the army. Nor did Napo leon ever have over half a million of Frenchmen under his command at any one time. In May, 1812, Napoleon left Paris to take command of his forces gathered in Poland to operate against Russia. He had concentrated there about five hundred thousand men, and of this number only about two hundred thousand were native French: the balance were Germans, Italians, Poles, Swiss and Austrians-all belonging to nations that he had conquered, and whom he had forced into his army. In this way he increased his forces, and crossed the Niemen and entered Russian territory, according to the imperial muster roll, with a force of six hundred and forty-seven thousand men. This number was largely reduced and his ranks thinned before he reached Moscow. Having provided no other means of feeding his army than subsisting upon the country through which he passed, and levying money contribu tions upon the people, the plan of the Russians in laying waste the country in their retreat was a serious drawback to Napoleon's opera tions. His financial system was based upon continued victories, and had no provision what-ever against a reverse. Upon entering Moscow, therefore, and finding it deserted, and soon after laid in ashes, he found himself in an enemy's country in midwinter, without shelter or food for his men, or means to provide either, and forced to beat a hasty retreat or perish. He could no longer levy contributions upon the people; for there was no one left. Disaster met him at every step on his retreat, until finally he left his army and fled to Paris. Out of the forces that entered the Russian territory only about eighty thousand ever returned, and of this number over forty thousand were Austrians and Prussians-leaving only about thirtyfive thousand surviving French soldiers.

Soon after Napoleon's return to Paris the people became excited at the prospect of France being invaded. The old army had been de stroyed in the Russian campaign, and a new one had to be raised to take its place. The Senate, therefore, immediately voted that a draft of three bundred and fifty thousand men should be made. But previous conscriptions had drained the country of those youths liable to conscription. A change in the basis of the and fifty thousand men on their march for the Rhine in April, 1813, to hold at bay the invading army. In addition to this, there were about two hundred thousand men stationed in Spain and Portugal at this time. The disasters of the campaign of 1813 were quite numerous and materially reduced Napoleon's army. Out of the four orders for conscription issued that year, the number actually obtained only kept the army at its strength at the commencement of the campaign, its numbers falling far short of the million and a half put down by a morning journal.

Napoleon's maxim to make war maintain war would no longer avail him anything, now that he was compelled to fight on French soil, instead of invading other nations. His allies were turning against him, and those generals who once fought in his ranks and led his men into battle were now marshalling forces against him. The nations that he had once conquered and forced to aid blm in his effects with men and money were also arrayed against him. Vorced alone, he found them unequal to the task, Absorbed in war, he left the commerce and trade of the country unprotected. His financial system being entirely based upon continued victories and in conquering nations, he had no resources to fall back upon in the hour of his adversity. His specie currency was inadequate, and, although he made a desperate effort in his Hundred Days' war, after his escape from Elba, by appealing to the pride of the French people, yet he was unable to concentrate sufficient force or provide the means for the defeat of the ailled forces at Waterloo. England, on the other hand, discarded the idea of specie currency, and relied upon paper money for her currency. Through its influence she developed her resources, built up her manufactures, loaned large sums to assist other nations in war against France, and in the end came out of the long struggle stronger than ever before, not only in her internal trade and the wealth of her people, but in her foreign commerce, in military and naval power-all of which made her the first nation of the world. Is not here a lesson for us and a sufficient reply to the croakers and grumblers at Mr. Chase's financial system. Napoleon had no other financial system than specie and the levying upon conquered territory for funds to the nation grew weaker every day, her trade captive. England, on the other hand, organized financial system that would enable her to obtain the sinews of war, and at the same time encourage and strengthen her own internal trade.

The result was that she increased in power

nation of the world.

THE ORDER OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN ABOUT THE PROPERTY OF THE INBABITANTS OF VIE GINIA .- We publish to-day the important order of General McClellan carrying out the order of the President in relation to property, which fully accords with the previous practice of the General of the Army of the Potomac. This order is admirable. It is that of a statesman, as well as a general and a Christian. How forcibly does General McClellan observe:-

bly does General McClellan observe;—
The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, ternaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the pursuits of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men; and the General commanding, to whose care they are entrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent their sons, and to the communities that have sent their sons, and restrain them from an evil so pernicious.

The General Commanding takes this occasion to remaind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

This is sound philosophy, Christianity and

This is sound philosophy, Christianity and common sense, which will find but little favor with the godless crew of abolitionists, radicals, socialists, infidels and atheists who are bent on overthrowing our institutions and inaugurating a reign of terror, substituting political chaos for constitutions and written laws. Let all our readers study this excellent document. The most violent attacks have been made on General McClellan for his "placing a guard over the house and property of Hill Carter.' Now, what are the facts? When the advance guard reached Carter's farm, in the retreat from the Chickahominy to the James river, with some six hundred of our wounded, the family devoted their whole attention to their care, tore up all their linen and cotton sheets, towels everything in the house, for bandages and lint. Over six hundred head of the cattle of this family were taken by General McClellan for his army, the horses of the farm, and all the slaves, to work in the trenches; and yet the fiendish abolitionisis denounce General McClel lan because he protected the women and children of this family from outrage or insult.

Such is a sample of the diabolical course pursued towards General McClellan by Greeley of the Tribune, and the other leaders of the radical revolutionists, for the purpose of weakening the confidence of the army in his generalship and integrity, and throwing a damper on the warlike enthusiasm of the people. ARCHBISHOF HUGHES' EUROPEAN MUSSION .-

Archbishop Hughes has returned to New York

with increased claims to the esteem and grati-

tude of the American people. He has discharged his duty to the country while abroad in a manner that has not only proved highly serviceable to it, but that marks the firmness of his character and his unswerving patriotism. Nothing could be more opportune or beneficial to the Union cause than the speeches recently delivered by him in Dublin and Cork. White they canno: but produce a great impression upon all the Catholic populations of Europe, they will unite that of Ireland to a man in opposition to any attempt at interference with us by England. They place fairly and squarely before the latter the hazards which it will have to encounter in case it should ever resolve to take so desperate and ill-considered a step. It is for this reason that the English tory journals, which have distinguished themselves by their ardent advocacy of Southern interests, are so furious at the outspoken boldness of the Archbishop's sentiments. They have had bitter experience of the weight that attaches in political controversies to the opinions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The latter are slow to put themselves forward in this way, but when they do their example and advice exercise a tremendous influence amongst their own persussion. Were a war to break out between this country and England to-morrow, we will venture to say that not a single Irishman could vice. Here, on the contrary, every Irishman would spring to arms, glad to have the opportunity of paying back the old scores that he and his forefathers have accumulated against their English oppressors. Even as regards the present war, the Archbishop's recent speeches and the onslaughts that have been made upon him by the English press will have a powerful effect upon the Irish mind in this country. They will do more to stimulate culistments among our fellow citizens of that nationality than all the heavy money inducements that are being

Sizes. -That broken-winded journal, the World, is obliged "reluctantly" to publish a certificate of character from a straw bat dealer on Broadway. The certificate amounts to nothing, except as an admission that the World was engaged in the straw hat business. Whatever the World may say about the sizes of the straw hats which it farmished to the army, the evidence of Captain Beckwith, United States Army Quartermaster at Wa-bincton, settles the matter conclusively. The World will find this evidence on the fortyfirst page of the second or supplementary report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts, Mr. Washburne chairman. Captain Beckwith, testifying in regard to the shipments made by Alexander Cummings, of the World, says:-- "Then there were thirty-two cases of palm-leaf hats. Most of them were of diminutive size, and a thing not furnished to the soldiers by government. I should say, in a general sense, they are good for nothing. They were very small. There were shipped, also, by the Chesapeake, seventeen cases of linen pantaloons. They were in many cases not well sewed together, and almost worthless." Now what does the World say to that? We shall give it a dose of army ale and porter in a day or two, to enable it to recover from this terrible blow, and in the meantime we advise the Broadway dealers and the World editors, who consider these straw bats "full large sizes" and "cheap, considering the fineness," to read a little of the report referred to, and not provoke us again this warm weather.

THE WORLD AND ITS STRAW HATS, BOYS

OUR GRAIN EXPORTS.-The London Times congratulates its readers on the fact that the present British barvest will render it independent of foreign exports and enable it to keep meet his daily necessities. The result was that its gold at home. Now this is directly in conflict with the statements of the Economist and languished, and Napoleon was finally made a the Mark Lane Express, the great English agricultural authorities, both of which report a falling off in it, both in quantity and quality. From the Continent the reports are far from favorable; so that the demand upon us for breadstuffs promises to exceed that of most former mischief by discouraging enlistments, whilst at | while France was gradually growing weaker, | years. For the last three weeks our exports in

produce have been little short of \$12,000,006. Fortunately, our present harvest places us in a position to be able to meet any demands that may be made upon us from abroad. It is one of the finest and most abundant that the country has ever been blessed with, and seems to have been specially som by Providence to defeat the hopes and carsulations of those who looked forward to see the rebellion aided by a scarcity of gold among us and the pressure of financial distress.

Recruiting in the State of New York-No Draft Probable.

Athany, August 13, 1862.

Reports received at the Adjutant General's office to night show that thirty thousand men are already en otled, under the last call for three hundred thousand votinteers, in addition to those recruited for regiments in the field. The most favorable reports are received from all parts of the State relative to enlistment, and it is conidently expected that the quota under the last not may be furnished without resort to the draft.

The first regiment under the last call for volunteers*
Col. Van Valkenburgh, left Elmira to-night for the sees of war. The Albany regiment numbers over 1,100 mem, and is under orders to march on the 19th.

The State order regulating the draft will be issue

hundreds to spare, and another regiment can be filled within two weeks in this county by volunteering. Recruiting for the old regiments is very brisk.

Recruiting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 13, 1862. Enlistments for old and new regiments are progression rapidly, and the number daily increases. There are not about five hundred men at Camp Morgan, in this city.

The Pennsylvania Militia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1862.
United States Marshal Millward was to-day commis sioned by the Governor to make an enrolment of the Alexander Murdock, Marshal of the Western district, has

Large and Enthusiastic War Meeting in Louisville, Ky. Louisville, Ky., August 13, 1862.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at th Court House last night. Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the City Councils to appropriate seventy ousand dollars for bounties to volunteers

Call for the New York Democratic State Convention.

ALEANY, August 13, 1862.

The Democratic State Committee met to-day, and issued the following call for a State Convention: issued the following call for a State Convention:

This commutes having, at a full meeting held on the 9th day of July hat, resolved that the democracy of New York stand ready to unite with all patriotic ditigens, without reference to former party combinations, who agree in sustaining the government in the prosecution of the existing war against the rebellion by all the means within the power of a loval people, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was and maintaining the constitution as it is, and having declared its purpose in calling the next State Convention to invite the co-operation of all chirens on the simple but distinct platform of the constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws:

The undersigned, relicrating and carrying out these views, hereby call a convention of the democracy of the State of New York, and of all in favor of such co-operation, to consist of one delegate from each Assembly district, to meet at the city of Albany on the 10th day of September next, at twelve M., to nominate officers to be elected at the next general election, and to transact such other business as the Convention may deem expedient.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1862.
The rowing match between Ward, of Newburg, and Hammill, of Phisburg, came off in the Schuylkill to-day. Hammill came in sixty vards ahead, sculling three miles in twenty-two minutes and a half. The race to-morrow is for the championship, distance five miles

Burning of a Cotton Mill.

Stroeder's print works in East Greenwich, consisting of machinery and nearly twenty buildings, valued as \$50,000, and containing 30,000 pieces of print cloths, valued at \$100,000, were destroyed by fire this morning

United States Circuit Court. Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Avorer 12.-The Grand Jury brought in bills of Indictment against Abraham N. Haight and Nelson Evans or destroying latters in the New Lebanon Post office The Grand Jury then adjourned to September 15. Fernandino Dimanchia, convicted of murder, was

brought up for sentonce.

Mr. Edwin James said he intended in this case, which was one of great importance, to move an arrest of judg-ment, but he was not then prepared. He desired an

ment, but he was not then prepared. He desired an early day.

The Court set the matter down for Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Joachimssen applied for the discharge of James Ward, who was detained as a witness against a man named Charles Norville. It appears that Norville was discharged from custody, while the witness against him the state of the country of

wankept a prisoner. Counsel also moved for the use per diem componention to which witnesses are entite The witness had been arrested without warrant, a merely upon the authority of one of the Marshal's e

neerely upon the authority of one of the Marshal's em-cers.

The Court could not discharge a man who was not ar-rested under the warrant of the Court, except on a writ-of habeas corous. A man held in custody without the warrant or authority of the Court would not be entitled to any compensation or witness fee.

Mr. Jeachimisen then handed in application for a writ-of habeas corous.

Adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning.

Coroners' Inquests.

CHOKED TO DEATH WHILE EATING. William Hines, a new tive of Ireland, aged thirty-five years, was choked to death yesterday atternoon by a piece of meat lodging in his throat while eating his dinner. Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body. For xo Brownsh.—The body of an unknown man, in a nude state, was found floating in the water at the foot of

Twenty-third street yesterday. Deceased is supposed to have been drowned while bathing. Coroner Ranney or-dered the body to be sent to the dead house at Believed Hespital for identification.

merican Telegraph Company at the Merchants' Exchange News Room, Nes 50 and 52 Pine street, connecting with

Hon. Edward Bates. Atternor General of the United Scates, and family, arrived in townyester day, and are occupying apartments in the Stetropolitan Hotel.

Rev. A. C. Potter, of Trey; Cuyler Van Vechten, of Albany: Marshal Brown and party, of Washington, G. B. Wilbury, of Postors O. M. Burrows, of Cleina, and H. R. Bishop, of Cuba, were minor the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hatel yesterday.

Hishop, of Cuba, were smong the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Histel yesterday.

Major Mason, of the United States Army; Captain Gray, of Louisville, 6. W. Cochran and J. W. Earp, of Washington, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. S. Franklin, of the United States Army; N. R. Vali, of Newfoundland: F. Vogel, of Paris; E. D. Matthews, of New York, and T. D. Ives, of Providence, R. I., are stepping at the Brevoort House.

The following were among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday:—Hon. Galesha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. P. Grent, of Oswego; W. D. Stone and family, and Gren Clay, of Kentucky; J. Mocrhend and family, of Pennsylvania; J. T. Cochran, of Pittsburg; F. R. Armstrong, of Virginia; L. C. Woodrun, of Buffalo; T. B. Fitch, of Syracuse; Colonel S. Burt, or Aliany; P. P. Peck, of Nashville, Tenn., and Major Geddings and Lieut. Foot, of the United States Army.

H. K. Bweroyk, of London: B. Scroder and wife, of New York; Mr. Blucher, of Hamburg; Mr. Raittick, of Vienna H. Hogs and Mr. Renneburg, of Berlin, Mr. Kramer, of Baden Baden; H. W. Andrews and Galli, are stepping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Brigader General Strong of Calre, III. Hop. A. J. Andrews on of Washleston; Hop. R. M. Helsen and C. Z.

Philadethhia, and Fehre de Colcouria, of Cuba, are stopping at the Carendor Hetel.

Brigader General Strong of Caire, III. Hos. A. J. Anderson, of Washington; Hen. R. M. Makep and C. T. Stadman, of Chelatait Han. Henry Wilson, of Massa chasotts, H. L. While and write of Syra asse; Mr. Beal, of Chelago; I. Peurn, of Albany P. M. Chapin, of Ogdensburg, and Dr. Filch and write, of Newtown, were among the arrivals at the Aster House yesterday.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Americ a News Rooms, 10 Strand, London, England, for the week ending August 2, 1862s.—Hudson G. Wolfe, New York; Robert J. Burbank and wife, Albert Balbard, George E. Johnson, Boston; Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., T. R. Buley, Jr., New York; C. Pitt, Mance, Hurland Contast, Palledishing S. A. Main, New York; Ass. S. Higgusson, Boston; Stephen Gimber, Philadelphia D. Thomasson, Keone, N. H. Assa Curliman, Providence, R. L.; P. Macharlane, Chicago; J. S. Huger, San Francisco, Thos. Hilor, R. Wulkmos, S. Jossavin, H. Bartine, W. H. Morrisca, New York; T. E. Jankins, Louisville, Ny.; S. Parmly, New York; E. W. Fratt, Vorcecter, Mass. Mass. D. M. Asararev and daughter, St. Louis, Rev. L. Cuyler, F. St. Jahn, New York; Byron Bott, West, Mark W. W. St. and Mass. Mark W. W. St. and Massarev and daughter, W. T. Salone, Rev. W. S. Foardman, New York; Mark W. W. Salone, Rev. W. S. Foardman, New York; Mark W. W. Warner, Justaburg, Pat. Charles Maye, Saline, M. T. V. Johanh, Char. Rastinend, Tongoka-Jose, N. Y.